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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

GOOD-WILL.

For every babe that's born today
Let's wish a golden sunlit way,
From racking care and sorrow free
Thro' all the days that are to be.

And for the souls by grief beset
To ease the pressure of regret
Stretch out the hand of friendliness
As tho' we knew of their distress.

Who keeps a stock of right Good-Will
On hand for all, in joy or ill,
Whate'er the drafts upon his store
With every spending winneth more.

(Copyright, 1916.)

It seems to be up to the submarine Bremen to settle that little argument between London and Berlin concerning her capture by the British fleet.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker both indorse the present administration. But the headlines would have been larger were the verdict otherwise.

About four years ago we heard something said about the Democratic administration reducing the cost of living. Nothing of that sort is heard today, but the campaign is young.

To usher out August, Roumania and Italy declare war on Germany and Roosevelt enters the political campaign. Outside of that nothing exciting is likely to happen except a national railroad strike.

"Mr. Hughes 11,000 Feet Up," says a headline in the New York Evening Post. Had the headline appeared in the New York World we might have expected an addition of the word "In the Air."

After being separated two years, a husband returned home in the middle of the night to effect a reconciliation with his wife. She thought he was a burglar and shot him. Now she is under arrest for giving the man such a warm reception.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger announces $2,000 in prizes for the best editorials on "Why Mr. Hughes Should Be Elected" and "Why Woodrow Wilson Should Be Re-elected." We wonder if any of the efforts of the average spellbinder would receive honorable mention.

Attempts to introduce merry-go-rounds in Zanzibar have proved unsuccessful. The natives do not care for anything but the tribal dance.—News Item.

He's "a poor benighted heathen" but a first-rate judge of what constitutes legitimate amusement.

We are now assured that there will be no famine in moving picture plots this fall. The white slave investigation has furnished enough inspiration to last the scenario writers a year. And in laying the facts before the public in pictures the writers serve the same good purpose that the newspapers do in revealing dangers that some persons regard as impossible. An evil such as traffic in human beings must wither under the glare of publicity.

Two youths were drowned Sunday near the Aqueduct Bridge. In the last few years there have been a number of drownings near this structure. In nearly every case the victims have gone down while scores of persons have stood on the bridge or the shore, unable to aid. It is an undisputed fact that most of the drownings could have been prevented if a life-preserver had been thrown from the bridge. But apparently no one in a position to provide life preservers for the bridge has thought of it.

At last the success of the photoplay is assured. The men who write them finally have come to the conclusion that the people who go to the "movies" have enough intelligence to suffer a sad ending. Some of the greatest plays ever seen on the legitimate stage have ended in tragedy, but the scenario writers have clung to the happy ending with the hero and heroine going into a final embrace with a long, long kiss vanishing into "the end." Times are changing. In Washington this week are two photoplays with unhappy endings. In one, Lou-Tellegen and the heroine die together as the curtain falls. In another Lina Cavalieri dies in the arms of her lover just before the audience is given the "good-night" signal. Such plays can have but one meaning. The photoplay has gained sufficient standing to be subjected to the same tests that the spoken plays have gone through. Therefore, we may expect better photoplays, the best, in fact, that art can produce.

The Problem Before Congress.

President Wilson frankly admits his inability to settle the railroad fight by laying the matter before Congress. Without the aid of laws by which he might have settled the quarrel himself he found it necessary to transfer the problem to the national law-making body in the hope that eleventh-hour legislation may be enacted to prevent the most disastrous strike in the nation's history. With a more intimate knowledge of the facts, perhaps, than any man in Congress the President utilized this knowledge as a basis for the legislation which he urged.

Study of the President's recommendations show that, when sifted down, they spell victory for the trainmen. The trainmen demanded an eight-hour day and the President, basing his words on the "sanction of society," candidly says they shall have it. Many nonpartisan observers regard the "strike" as won already. The railroads must find consolation in the fact that Congress is urged to give "explicit approval" to an inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether higher freight rates will be necessary as a result of establishment of the eight-hour day.

In the end, therefore, the public is to pay, if the President's program is adopted. Congres, however, may take a different view of the situation than that of Mr. Wilson. Congress may take the view that no organized body of men has a right to demand an increase in pay of $50,000,000 a year with a threat that if the increase is not granted the whole nation must suffer. The President declares that the trainmen refused to arbitrate their demands, that he proposed a settlement whereby the eight-hour day would be established, and that other questions involved be settled later, and that this plan of settlement was rejected by the railroads.

It is obvious, therefore, that the railroads have been given two choices, first, to grant the eight-hour day, or, second, to face a strike. The President says that the railroads have held out for the principle of arbitration and few will say that the stand taken by the roads is not fair and reasonable. If Congress takes such a view, it may evolve a scheme of settlement somewhat different than that outlined by the President.

There is no time for delay. The crisis has been reached. The burden rests upon Congress. The nation looks to Congress to act with expedition, wisdom and a due regard for all of those who will be affected by its decision.

Roumania In the War.

Roumania's entrance into the war may develop into the greatest victory that the allies have won, a victory that may play a most important part in the final ending of the strife.

The fact that Roumania throws an army of more than half a million trained men into battle is secondary in importance, perhaps, to the diplomatic benefit that the entente will derive. Undoubtedly, Roumania's declaration will be hailed as the allies' greatest diplomatic victory.

Glancing back, it is recalled that shortly after Brusiloff led the great Russian drive on Austria the allies inaugurated their drive on the western front. We are told that the allies' offensive was not the great drive which had been expected, and now it seems that the western offensive was intended merely to prevent Germany sending aid to Austria while the Russians were engaged in the work of wearing down the Austrian forces.

In this work the Russians have been notably successful. While the Russian offensive has been in progress there have been numerous rumors that Bulgaria was seriously considering disengaging herself from the Teutonic alliance. With these rumors growing into the importance of reports from apparently reliable sources, Roumania takes her plunge and Greece seems to move nearer participation on the side of the entente. With these developments in mind, it is difficult to estimate the full extent to which the allies have been benefited by Roumania.

But at least it seems certain that Roumania has brought nearer that day when peace will reign over Europe.

Promises and Practices.

The Democratic platform contains two interesting statements. The first statement is as follows:

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

The other reads:

Our pledges are made to be kept while in office as well as to be relied upon during the campaign.

Both of these pledges have been broken. The Republican National Committee is calling attention to the fact in the following statement:

It is now possible to give the correct figures showing the amount of public money which the session of Congress just drawing to a close has spent. It is $2,347,127,699. This is the total to date of the money which this session has "appropriated" plus that which it has authorized to be expended, but the bills for which will not come in until after the close of the next fiscal year. The total appropriations amount to $1,710,482,722. To this figure must be added "authorizations" for which appropriations are not made, but for which Congress has obligated itself to make appropriations, of $636,643,977. The total "appropriations" of the last Republican Congress (two sessions) amounted to $2,054,000,000. The appropriations of this Congress (two sessions) will total at least $3,400,000,000. The increase in the appropriations due to preparedness is $390,000,000, which leaves an increase of $200,000,000 of actual appropriations over last session.

It is proper and it is politics for the Republicans to give publicity to the broken pledges of the Democrats. The voters, however, have not forgotten that the Republicans also have broken pledges. Instead of calling attention to the broken Democratic promises, the Republican leaders probably could make more headway by giving the people some iron-clad assurance that the days of breaking pledges in the Republican party are over.

Getting the Most Out of Life.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

Over the entrance of the beautiful home of a celebrated woman we read this inscription: "Don't forget to live."

We Americans more than any other people need such a reminder. Most of us do not know what a real good time means; what real carefree, jolly social life means. The best of life is often sacrificed to the living getting. We are accustomed to going at such high speed that it is the most difficult matter in the world for many of us to relax, to go slow and really live.

Yet even from the most practical viewpoint, there is only one way to make the most out of life, and that is to keep body and mind always at the top of their condition. For this, a lot of wholesome play is just as necessary as work. The man who has been tied up many months in his store or office, laboratory, school or studio, or confined by his vocation, whatever it may be, although he may not have worked very hard, requires a complete change of surroundings; he needs a new mental environment. If he doesn't have a change his personal capital—physical and mental vitality—will suffer.

Look at these business and professional men and women—we all know some of them—who think they cannot afford to take a vacation, who consider it a waste of time to stop their mental machinery and go play awhile—and what do we find? They are dry, uninteresting, one-sided. They know just one thing, and are very weak and narrow outside of their specialty, absorption in which has sapped all joy and spontaneity out of their lives.

"For one's physical and mental well-being," said a noted physician, "there are few things more important than a summer vacation. By vacation I mean change—change of food and scene and air. In this change there is rest, which restores vitality and creates a reserve force of strength for work. Professional people and students should give up all study, and business men all thought of business, during vacation time, and it is a good plan to refrain from a great deal of even general reading."

The schools and colleges are closed; Nature is dressed in her holiday garb; she is calling to the tired housekeeper, the harassed business man, the book-weary student; she is asking us all to come oue and play with her. Now is the time to renew our personal capital.

Get out into the country and let the sweet music of Nature drift into your soul and drown the deafening noises of the city. Leave the spirit of the city behind you, or you will be disappointed with the country, for you will not hear its voice. Nature whispers her secrets—she does not scream them—and if you come with the city noises still ringing in your ear, if you come with the spirit of stress and striving and competition, if you come with the city ambition, with the city pace, if you cannot slow down and listen, you will not hear what Nature says. She will disclose her secrets only to those who come to her with open hearts and minds, eager to receive what she has to give.

There are thousands of overworked men in this country today, men who have been under excessive strain so long that they are nearly ready to break, whose lives could be materially lengthened if they would only stop long enough to take a rest, to change their environment and get a new outlook on life.

It is absolutely imperative for those who would make the most possible out of their lives to keep their health in a superb condition. This cannot be done without nourishing food for the mind as well as for the body. The mind has a tremendous influence upon the body; in fact, the body is the mind objectified. A cheerful, optimistic mental attitude, a sane philosophy of life, the ability to face life in the right way; in a word, the highest bodily health and mental efficiency are largely dependent on healthful recreation.

He who would get the best out of life and be a whole man must fling himself just as heartily into play as into work.

Certain among French financiers, discouraged by the interminable anarchy which has ravaged Mexico for some years, have been led to believe that the seizure of Mexico by the United States would be a desirable thing, since it would restore order and stability. * * * Their establishment in Mexico certainly would restore order and stability, but we would gain nothing by it. Can any one point out, in fact, in all the American States even one great French or English transaction? The man of affairs in the United States has need of no one and wishes no one to exploit the riches of his country. He admits the assistance of financiers, but he gives them no part in management, and before the partition of profits, always awards to himself the lion's part.

The seizure, then, of Mexico by the United States would be, when all is said and done the failure of our interests there. Why not have the frankness to say it plainly? It would not for a moment occur to an American to be surprised at it and still less to bear us a grudge for it.—Le Soir, Paris.

Though two reductions of 1 cent a gallon in the retail price of gasoline have come within a few days, and another like reduction is expected very soon, the trade opinion is that the cutting will end there and that automobile owners must resign themselves to high prices for a term of years. This means much to hundreds of thousands of people. No doubt there will be a continuance of the effort for Federal anti-trust interference, but little is expected from that source by thinking persons.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Hughes woud deal drastically and sternly with Mexico, because Mexico is weak and disorganized and American capital would profit by intervention. He does not know what he would do with Germany, because the great financial and industrial interests which control the Republican party have never been united on a German policy. If they were agreed, their policy would be Mr. Hughes' policy, because Mr. Hughes has the respect for their political judgment which is inherent in every successful Wall Street lawyer.—New York World.

Where does Judge Hughes stand? Does he favor a larger standing army, and, if so, how large? Does he favor the utilization of the National Guard as a second line of defense? Does he favor compulsory military service? No one knows, for the candidate has not spoken. But on these as well as many other matters the circumstances of the campaign will compel him to state, long before election day, where he stands. The reason is the American people will insist upon knowing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In reference to the whole war the fall of the city shows the pressure upon the central powers now being exerted by the simultaneous offensive of the allies. It shows the result of the first comprehensive campaign waged in unison by England, France, Italy and Russia. Being pressed on all sides as by a rising tide, the central powers cannot transfer troops to points seriously threatened because all points are seriously threatened.—Boston Globe.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

A field cooking outfit has been invented by Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr., supply officer of the First Cavalry. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the commanding officers, it is stated, and according to army men, will revolutionize the culinary department of the army in the field, if adopted.

The entire outfit, capable of preparing food and hot water for a company of 150 men, folds into a package 14 by 20, and weighs 125 pounds, making a load for one side of a pack saddle, the other side of the pack to be filled with food.

Capt. Thomas was to have left Douglas, Ariz., last week for San Antonio to show Gen. Funston the outfit, but ill health has caused him to be ordered to the Letterman General Hospital.

* * * *

Maj. Edward M. Markham, Corps of Engineers, who has been on duty in Memphis, has been detailed as professor of practical engineering at West Point. Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, Medical Corps, has also been ordered to West Point for temporary duty as an instructor in military hygiene.

* * * *

Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth, Sixteenth Infantry, at Columbus, N. M., has been assigned as an instructor in the Army War College.

* * * *

The provision in the naval appropriation bill that officers of the Marine Corps with the rank of colonel having forty-five years' service to their credit, shall, when retired, have the rank of brigadier general, will not affect immediately any of the officers of that branch of the military forces of the United States. No officer on the active list, counting service in the navy and Marine Corps, has had a service for forty-five years.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, who will shortly be made a colonel, has had a longer service than any other officer in the Marine Corps, including his eight years in the navy. He was appointed a cadet midshipman by President Grant on June 26, 1876, was graduated in 1881, and was transferred to the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant on July 1, 1882.

Col. Charles J. Doyen follows Lieut. Col. Haines, having entered the Naval Academy on June 28, 1876. Then follow Col. James E. Mahoney, Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Col. Lincoln Karmany, and Col. Joseph H. Pendleton. Col. Mahoney was admitted to the Naval Academy September 22, 1876; Col. Lauchheimer, September 11, 1877; Col. Karmany, September 12, 1877, and Col. Pendleton, October 1, 1878.

Under the terms of the provision, Marine Corps officers hereafter retired at 64 years, before having served forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully on the active list until retired, shall, on completion of forty years from entry in the naval service, have the rank of brigadier general.

This will insure a brigadier-generalcy on the retired list for Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, who entered the Marine Corps on June 16, 1880. He will retire for age on September 26, 1920, after a service of forty years and three months. But all the above officers may receive the rank of brigadier general before retirement, as the personnel increase in the naval appropriation bill provides for the appointment of four line colonels to that rank, including the three heads of the staff departments.

* * * *

Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, retired, who was on the Cumberland when the Merrimac sank her during the civil war, died at Hagerstown, Md., recently. He was born at that place March 29, 1839. He became a surgeon in 1872 and a medical inspector in 1891.

ARMY ORDERS.

Orders to First Lieut. Frederic A. Washburn revoked.

First Lieuts. Elliott C. Cutler and George Clymer are ordered to active duty.

First Lieuts. Elliott C. Cutler and George Clymer are detailed as members of the board of medical officers to meet at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. Cushman Haxtwell is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Orders to Maj. Louis R. Burgess amended so as to direct Maj. Burgess to report to the coast defense commander for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Hermann B. Gessner is relieved from duty.

Maj. Harry J. Hirsch will proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Wylie T. Conway will proceed to join his regiment.

The following-named officers will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal.: First Lieut. William C. Russell and Second Lieut. Robert T. Snow.

Capt. George M. Brooke is assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery.

First Lieut. John C. Montgomery will report to the Commandant, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans.

First Lieut. Clarence Leininger will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans.

Maj. Samuel V. Ham will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. Herman Hering will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Orders relating to Capt. Emil J. Huebscher and Maj. Charles W. Farber revoked.

First Lieut. Albert B. Kastrifer will proceed to Montgomery, Ala.

Maj. Joseph P. Tracy will report at Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. Emory T. Smith will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa.

First Lieut. Frank K. Ross will proceed to Barnesville, Va.

First Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell will proceed to Lock Haven, Pa., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Lieut. John G. Livington will proceed to his home.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. B. Venable, to West Virginia.

Lieut. (junior grade) B. G. Leighton, commissioned.

Ensign R. W. Carr, jr., to Wyoming.

Ensign F. D. Powers to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arkansas arrived Newport, August 27. Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming arrived Newport, August 27. Missouri sailed for Philadelphia August 28. Ohio sailed for Philadelphia, August 28. Wisconsin sailed for Philadelphia, August 28.

SWALLOWS EVIDENCE ON WAY TO LOCK-UP

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 29.—Whether Herman Horowitz, charged with extortion, will go free in court today because he ate one item of evidence remains to be seen, but Detective Glery, who made the arrest, said he never before believed it possible a man could swallow a $10 bill without chewing it. In fact, never before had he witnessed the highly interesting feat of a man swallowing any denomination or kind of money.

Louis Wall, an employing painter, complained to the police that Horowitz asserted he was a delegate, or business agent, of the Painters' Union and threatened to "strike" one of Wall's jobs unless he gave him $10.

Detective Glery instructed Wall to give Horowitz a marked $10 bill. Then, he said, he arrested Horowitz and took the bill away from him.

The detective said Horowitz walked along toward the police station as if he were pondering something and then suddenly attacked him. In the course of the fight Horowitz got hold of the marked $10 bill, Giery said, and bolted it "without batting an eye."

"Just like a little boy eating candy, only faster," said Glery.

Then Horowitz went peaceably to the police station.

Austrians felt so secure they opened beer gardens in some of their trenches. This will probably stimulate the allies to greater efforts.—New York Evening Telegram.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

Lincoln's Cooper Union Address.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.

Many persons gave to the late Cephas Brainard complimentary recognition of his service in persuading Abraham Lincoln to visit New York in February, 1860, and to deliver the speech now traditional as the Cooper Union address.

Mr. Brainard was not responsible for this mistaken opinion. His only association with Lincoln's visit was his service as chairman of the committee which escorted Lincoln from the Astor House to Cooper Union. The late James A. Briggs, whom I met at Albany in the winter of 1880, was really the person responsible for the visit of Mr. Lincoln to New York. Mr. Briggs was for years of influence as a newspaper writer and as a magazine editor. He was associated with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin in the editorship of Putnam's Magazine. He established many intimate and valuable relations not only with men of literary reputations, but with many who were in public life, and it was on account of this that he was appealed to by a committee which had charge of an election bureau to invite Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, to deliver lectures in this course.

The course was a Brooklyn institution and the lectures were delivered from the platform of Plymouth church by permission of Henry Ward Beecher.

"I had not the slightest idea," said Mr. Briggs, "when I communicated with Abraham Lincoln to ask him to deliver a lecture in this course that he would do more than read one of the lectures which I understood he had occasionally delivered in the West. According to the schedule prepared by the lyceum committee, the lectures were to be delivered at Plymouth church late in the fall of 1859 or early in the winter of 1860. That brilliant speaker Tom Corwin, of Ohio, accepted my proposition, saying that he would deliver a lecture at Plymouth church while on his way from Ohio to Washington in December. He kept his appointment and I must say that there was much greater interest in hearing the brilliant Tom Corwin than was revealed by the announcement that the Illinois lawyer spoken of by one of the New York papers as "a local lawyer of Illinois" would also deliver a lecture.

"Mr. Lincoln wrote to me that while he would be glad to read a lecture to the people of New York or Brooklyn nevertheless he was trying an important case in the courts and would not be at liberty until late in February. That, of course, put an end to Lincoln's part in the Brooklyn lyceum's course. But in his communication to me he said that he thought he might deliver a political lecture. I thought a good deal about that and appealed to one or two organizations for the purpose of getting their indorsement for a lecture by Abraham Lincoln at Cooper Union, New York. Strangely enough, they were cold to my suggestion, but I did not give it up. I appealed to some of my friends, who joined with me in inviting Mr. Lincoln to deliver a lecture at Cooper Union. We all thought it would be a true lecture. Lincoln himself spoke of it to me afterward as 'that thing of mine at Cooper Union.' What was the profound astonishment of the great company that had gathered to hear this 'local lawyer of Springfield' when they found that they were listening to a profound and masterly address which was in no sense a lecture.

"It was almost a lost opportunity, for if I had abandoned the plan Abraham Lincoln would not have delivered his now-historic address at Cooper Union."

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The French have issued an army order for the destruction of beards, and at this evidence of the adoption of frightfulness Grand Admiral von Tirpitz can hardly be restrained.—New York Sun.

NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 29.—What news of the Rialto? I dropped into several managers' offices looking for crumbs of gossip. I heard marvelous tales of stars in the making, sure fire hits on the griddle—but it was the same old line of chatter that is always dished out to the visiting scribe.

And then I visited the Broadway Super Farm right in the neighborhood of the Forty-second Street Country Club. It is a hang-out for extra men of the drama, to me the most pathetic people in all the world.

They are men who have dreamed big things and have seen them come to naught. They have wound up serving as extras for 50 cents a night. They swagger, they try pitifully to keep up their personal appearances on their pittance—and, what is best of all they do not whine.

Two of them told me they were appearing in a Broadway production and an innocent bystander would have imagined they were starring jointly. The agent told me they appeared for about five minutes in a mob scene. They did not lie, it was the way they said it. It seems to be a part of their very being to create false impressions about their stage ability.

But they are harmless and there is a spirit of fraternity among supers that is even stronger than the fraternal feeling among the more favored folk of the stage.

Gotham is excited by the real Japanese invasion of America which has come by the way of Manila and reached Bay Ridge and the Atlantic seaboard. The invader is Ichiya Kumagae and his battles are being fought on the smoothest of battlefields—the tennis court.

This wiry little Jap had all the gallaries against him at the start but now they are with him. In a few short days he slashed his way into the foremost ranks of the world's tennis players. He has shown he can keep his head under all circumstances and thus is entitled to all the honors and banzais he has won.

He has made a lot of friends in America. Even the reporters say many kind things of him without suffering from the dislocating of their conscience. And that is something of an achievement on the part of the young man who has had a tougher battle to wage against the linguistic inferno which the humorist calls the king's English than he has against the cracks of the tennis courts.

"Find the woman" is the plea of feminine Long Beach to solve their great bathing mystery. More than $400 worth of daintiest silk intimate garments were stolen from the bath house locker room of the Nassau Hotel.

But owing to the fact that they were not the articles of feminine attire which are displayed in public, the detectives have little hope of finding the "ruffles" who stole them. "Ruffles" is used advisedly and with no intent to pun.

The hotel veranda and the boardwalk and the beach are buzzing with the news. Attempts were made to keep the losses under cover but word of them would creep around, inasmuch as the losses really were no longer "under cover."

Excited assurances that "My dear, I lost a beautiful pair of pink silk buzzbuzz" or "Did you hear I was robbed of my pale blue silk whisper whisper" were heard all around. The locker rooms are under the hotel and the girl in charge went to the phone to talk to her sweetheart—and then it happened. When the losses were discovered, wireless calls for help were sent to husbands across the corridor. The calls were not "S. O. S." nor "C. Q. D." but "B. V. D."